

PUBLISHED DAILY IN EATING'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.  
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS  
As far as the daily Gazette are as follows:  
THE CITY, 10c. per week.  
MAIL, ONE YEAR, 10c.  
ONE MONTH, 5c.  
THREE MONTHS, 15c.  
4 M. THOMSON, W. ROBERTS  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

For local matter, city notices, railroad directory, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

The News.  
Hood is making efforts to "escape," but has not yet crossed the Tennessee river. He finds it easier to march North than to escape South. He might say with truth, that he has "left Sherman just where he wants him."

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Interesting details of Stoneman's great raid are given elsewhere. The destruction of rebel property was immense.

A terrible disaster at sea, is reported. One hundred and ninety-seven lives were lost.

Gold closed at 2,251.

A Happy New Year.

This is the last day of the year 1864. The GAZETTE takes this opportunity to wish a Happy New Year to all its numerous friends. To-morrow we pass another milestone on the rapid journey of human life. Are we better, or are we worse than one year ago this day? Let us stop and reflect.

Our nation still struggles in a fierce and bitter warfare for its existence, but, thanks to a kind Providence and an efficient army, the dark clouds break away at last and the bow of promise and of peace hangs resplendent in the smiling sky. Let us trust that before the bell in Time's old tower strikes the knell of a departed *Sister*, the white-winged angel of peace may keep sentinel over every domestic altar, and that those of us who may be blessed with life and health shall meet our friends to celebrate the advent of 1865. We may talk of this great civil war as the horrid phantom of a frightful dream that is past and gone forever.

This following extract is from A. H. Stophor's speech in the Georgia convention, protesting against the passage of the act of secession. It reads like a prophecy: "This step (secession), once taken, can never be recalled; and all the baneful consequences that must follow will rest on the convention for all time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by war, which this act of yours will inevitably entail, you will call for a raid from Canada, getting the assistance of a man to do the job. When they went for the money a few days after, it wasn't there. The man had stolen it."

The Sisters of Charity at Detroit lately buried \$700 in specie in the cellar, for fear of a raid from Canada, getting the assistance of a man to do the job. When they went for the money a few days after, it wasn't there. The man had stolen it.

A smoker, commencing at 15 years of age, and ending at 75, averaging four cigarettes a day, would smoke over five miles of cigars.

Says the New-Orleans *Press* of the 14th inst.: "A gentleman called upon us yesterday who left Mobile on the 6th inst., and arrived here yesterday morning. He is a tall and robust young man, and fully conversant with affairs in that place. The people are very gloomy and desperate, and two-thirds are longing for our forces to capture the city. There was much disappointment felt because the fleet did not push on to the city immediately after the capture of the fort. There are about seven thousand troops in Mobile, all militia excepting Barker's Brigade of Alabamians, numbering 500 or 600 men, and the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, of Forrest's command. There are but two iron-clads, and neither of these of much use, owing to lack of propelling power. It is the firm belief of our informant that the defences of Mobile are to be taken without much fighting by a land force, but he thinks gunboats would experience great difficulty from torpedoes. They can, however, get within shelling distance of the city."

No cover.—On account of the illness of Judge McArthur there was no court last week. We understand that Judge McArthur solicited Judge Noggle to come and finish the term, but it seems without success.

All the unfinished business of the term must lie over until next March.

Gen. McPherson, it is reported, will sail for Europe in February; his wife and child will accompany him. "Burleigh, the Boston *Journal*'s correspondent makes the following statement in reference to the General's movements:

"A company of gentlemen in this city have fitted up a fast-sailing clipper ship in elegant style, placed on board every conceivable luxury; manned her completely by a fine crew, put her in charge of one of our ablest captains, and tendered her to General George B. McPherson for one year, to sail where he will, with his family and friends; the entire expense to be borne by the gentleman. This is the New York style of doing things."

Good bye, George! If anyone on the other side asks you whether you ever ran for President, tell him: "I don't care!"

An attack upon Charleston is now in order. General Sherman's troops are eager to march upon the birth-place of the rebellion, and in all probability he will be allowed to make the attempt from the land side. If he should capture the city of Charleston he would justly be regarded as the most fortunate, as he certainly is the most dashing general now in the service. All the unfinished business of the term must lie over until next March.

Waukesha *Democrat*.

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

Train days Janesville as follows:

For Prairie du Chien 12:30 p.m.

For Milwaukee 12:30 p.m.

For Monroe 12:30 p.m.

For Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien (regular) 3:30 p.m.

Train arrive at Janesville, as follows:

From Prairie du Chien 12:30 p.m.

From Milwaukee 12:30 p.m.

From Monroe 12:30 p.m.

From Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien (regular) 3:30 p.m.

Train leave for Milwaukee Sunday night and not Saturday.

WM. B. STRONG,  
General Agent Southern Wis. Div.

GEO. L. BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

S. C. WEST, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

Also, SPECIAL AGENT for

SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

These in need of any articles in our line will find an offering of prices to compete with any market.

S. C. WEST,

160 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

February 1, 1864.

feldy.

MISS L. A. DEVILIN is not selling out to close business as reported, but having the large stock of military goods for sale, and having the best market prices.

L. A. DEVILIN,  
(late of Milwaukee, Wis.)

West Milwaukee street, over Eddy & Foy's, corner of 12th and 2nd Streets.

BUCKWHEAT BUCKWHEAT.

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The following extract is from A. H. Stephen's speech in the Georgia convention, protesting against the passage of the act of secession. It reads like a prophecy:

This step (secession), once taken, can never be recalled; and all the baneful consequences that must follow will rest on the convention for all coming time. "When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery ear of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of war upon us, who but this convention will be held responsible for it, and who but he that shall give his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure shall be held to strict account for this sad act?" by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity in all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow that not you now propose to perpetrate?"

This reads strangely from the rebel Vice-President; but it is true, every word of it.

Gen. McClellan, it is reported, will sail for Europe in February; his wife and child will accompany him. "Burleigh," the Boston *Journal's* correspondent makes the following statement in reference to the General's movements:

"A company of gentlemen, in this city, have fitted up a fast-sailing clipper ship in elegant style, placed on board every conceivable luxury, manned her completely with a fine crew, put her in charge of one of our ablest captains, and tendered her to General George B. McClellan for one year, to sail, where he will, with his family and friends—the entire expense to be borne by the gondoliers. This is the New York style of doing things."

Good, George! If you are on the other side, ask you whether you, ever, for President, "tell him: 'I don't propose to perpetrate'."

An attack upon Charleston is now under. General Sherman's troops are eager to march upon the birth-place of their rebellion, and in all probability he will be allowed to make the attempt from the land side. If he should capture the city of Charleston, he would justly be regarded the most fortunate, as he certainly is the most dashing, general now in the service on either side. As it was a Sherman that first marched Charleston and Savannah by the taking of Beaufort, it would be a curious circumstance for history to note that another Sherman completed the work by capturing the two cities.

Gen. Davidson's raid into Alabama, brought out a flood of proclamations, which, coming to this new, are funny productions. The Governor of Alabama proclaimed that Hood had redeemed Tennessee; that Georgia was destroying Sherman; that Mississippi was aroused, and therefore called upon Alabama to fly to the defense of Mobile. But Davidson didn't go to Mobile. He demonstrated to cause a diversion in favor of Sherman, and having done this he retired. Mobile is still safe.

The rebel paper in these dark days, which are black with disaster, have after long waiting and diligent search discovered one bright spot: Price's campaign in Missouri, they say was a complete success; and he is now at the head of thirty thousand men. We may, now, expect to hear that Hood's campaign in Tennessee, and Hardee's defense of Savannah were successful. And we hope they will gain many such successes. One it would not be too many for our side.

An exchange says an eclipse, not stated in the almanac, is a total eclipse of the Southern Confederacy during the summer.

BUCKWHEAT. BUCKWHEAT.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1861.

SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH DIXIE.  
Journal of an Eye-Witness.—The Fight on the Way—Destruction of the Railroads—Talks with the Whites and Blacks—The Capture of Fort McAllister.

[Correspondence of the New York Evening Post;  
[Continued.]  
SUPPLY.

Vegetables of all kinds and in unlimited quantities, were at hand, and the soldiers gave thanks as soldiers may, and were merry as only soldiers can be. In fact, so far as the gratification of the stomach goes, the troops are pursuing a continuous thanksgiving.

In addition to fowls, vegetables, and meats, many obtain a delicious syrup made from sorghum, which is cultivated on all plantations, and stored away in large troughs and hogheads. The mills here and there furnish fresh supplies of flour and meal, and we hear little or nothing of "hard tick"—that terror to weak襄tivation. Over the sections of country lately traversed, I find very little cultivation of cotton. The commands of Davis appear to have been obeyed, and our large droves of cattle are turned nightly into the immense fields of ungathered corn to eat their fill, while the granaries are crowded to overflowing with both oats and corn.

We have also reached the sandy regions, so that the full of rain has no terror, the roads are excellent, and would tempt a flamer for a liberal wading. The river, for the rivers will not bother us, and the each army corps has its boat, after launching of its boats is

hour. Frequent occasions occur for conversations with the not meeting with any but of the Sphynx ignorant class, I was led to believe that the rich and refined class to be further south; but although I have made diligent search for the intelligent, intellectual aristocracy, I have not only with failure and disappointment. Rich men there are, whose plantations line the roads for miles; men and women who own or did own, hundreds of slaves, and raised every year, their thousand bales of cotton; but their ignorance is only equalled by that twin sister of ignorance, intolerance. I can understand, as I never did before, why it was that a few persons, who every year represented the South in Congress, were able to wield that influence as a unit. To be sure the influence of slavery was all-controlling, yet it never would have brought the people to the pitch of civil war, had they received the most common benefits of education. The solemn truth is that the Southern people have never had any conceptions of the nation as I did. They do not know what it is to be an American.

It must not be supposed that we do not meet many persons who claim to have been Unionists from the beginning of the war. The vote of Georgia was undoubtedly given by a large majority against secession, and most every old man when he sees his pigs and poultry killed in his very doorway, and gazed with mournful eyes upon the wagons that are filled with his corn, protests that he was always a Union man. It seems hard sometimes to strip such men as clear of eatables as do the troops, who have heart cultivated to the most eminent degree, but as General Sherman often says to them: "If it is true that you are Unionists, you should not have permitted Jeff. Davis to dragon you until you are as much his slaves as once the negroes were yours."

HOWELL COBB'S PLANTATION.  
Just before his entrance into Milledgeville Gen. Sherman camped on one of the plantations of Howell Cobb. It was a coincidence that a Macon paper containing Cobb's address to the Georgians as General Commanding was received the same day. This plantation was the property of Cobb's wife, who was a Demar. I do not know that this Cobb ever claimed any great reputation as a man of piety and many virtues, but I could not help contrasting the call upon his fellow-citizens to "rise and defend their liberties, homes, &c., from the stop of the invader, to burn and destroy everything in his front, assault him on all sides," and all that, with his own conduct here, and the wretched condition of his negroes and their quarters.

We found his granaries well filled with corn and wheat, part of which was distributed and eaten by our animals and men. A large supply of syrup made from sorghum, (which we have found at nearly every plantation on our march) was stored in an out-house. This was also disposed of to the soldiers and the poor desolate negroes, which this humane, liberty-loving Major General left to die in this place a few days ago. Becoming alarmed, Cobb sent to that place and removed all the able-bodied mules, horses, cows and slaves. He left here some fifty old men—cripples, and women and children—with clothing scarce covering their nakedness, with little or no food, and without means of procuring any. We found them cowering over the fire-places of their miserable huts, where the wind whirled through the crevices between the logs, frightened at the approach of the Yankees, who, they had been told, would kill them. A more forlorn, neglected set of human beings I never saw.

General Sherman distributed to the negroes with his own hands the provisions left here, and assured them that we were their friends, and they need not be afraid that we were foes. One old man answered him: "I suppose that you're true; but, massa, you'll go away to-morrow, and another white man will come." He had never known anything but persecutions and fears from the white man, and had been kept in such ignorance of us that he did not dare put faith in any white man.

REBEL LIFE TO NEGROES.  
This terrorism, which forms so striking a feature of slavery, has had inured illustrations ever since we left Atlanta. The negroes were told that as soon as we got them into our clutches they were put into the front of the battle, and we killed them if they did not fight; and that we threw the women and children into the Chattohoochee, and when the buildings were burned in Atlanta, we filled them with negroes to be roasted, and devoured by the flames. These stories, which appear so absurd to us, are not too extravagant for the simple, untutored minds of the negroes. They are easily frightened, and full of superstition. In most any other instance, such bloody tales would have frightened them entirely out of our sight to the woods and other hiding places, but that they assert with much innocence and glee that "massa can't come dat over we: we know'd a heap better. Wind de Yankees want to burn black men. Massa hates Yankees and he's no frin' for me; so we an de Yankee's he's frin'." Very simple logic, that, but is sufficient for the negroes.

Gen. Sherman invites all able-bodied negroes (others could not make the march) to join the column, and he takes especial pleasure when they join the procession, on some occasions telling them that they are free, that Massa Lincoln has given them

their liberty, and that they can go where they please; that if they earn their freedom they should have it—but that Massa Lincoln had given it to them anyhow. They all seem to understand that the proclamation of freedom had made them free, and I have met but few instances where they did not say they expected the Yankees to come down sometime or other, and very generally they are possessed with the idea that we are fighting for them, and that their freedom is the object of the war. This notion they got from hearing the talk of their masters.

"Stink in dat!" was the angry exclamation of one of the party of negroes to another, who was asking to many questions of the officer who had given them permission to join the column. "Stink in dat; it's all right; we's gwine along; we's free."

Another replied to the question, "Oh ya, Massa, do people hereabouts wear hoop frightened when dey hear you's coming; dey dusted out very sudden."

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

By the way, the destruction of railroads in this campaign has been most thorough. The destruction of such long lines of road necessarily requires time, which, in an expedition of this kind, is valuable in the highest degree. The ordinary method of destruction was to place the rails across a pile of burning sleepers, their own weight bending them.

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By the way, the destruction of railroads in this campaign has been most thorough. The destruction of such long lines of road necessarily requires time, which, in an expedition of this kind, is valuable in the highest degree. The ordinary method of destruction was to place the rails across a pile of burning sleepers, their own weight bending them.

STICK IN DAT! was the angry exclamation of one of the party of negroes to another, who was asking to many questions of the officer who had given them permission to join the column. "Stink in dat; it's all right; we's gwine along; we's free."

Another replied to the question, "Oh ya, Massa, do people hereabouts wear hoop frightened when dey hear you's coming; dey dusted out very sudden."

SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1864.

## SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH DIXIE.

Journal of an Eye-Witness—The Rights on the Way—Destruction of the Railroads—Talks with the Whites and Blacks—The Capture of Fort McAllister.

(Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.)  
[Continued.]  
SUPPLIES ADDED.

Vegetables of all kinds and in unlimited quantities were at hand, and the soldiers gave thanks as soldiers may and were merry as only soldiers can be. In fact, so far as the gratification of the stomach goes, the troops are pursuing a continuous thanksgiving.

In addition to fowls, vegetables and meats, many obtain a delicious syrup made from sorghum, which is cultivated on all plantations, and stored away in large troughs and hogheads. The mills here and there furnish fresh supplies of flour and meal, and we hear little or nothing of "hard tack"—that terror to weak mortification. Over the sections of country lately traversed, I find very little cultivation of cotton. The commandants of Davis appear to have been obeyed, and our large droves of cattle are turned high into the immense fields of ungathered corn to eat their fill, while the "granaries" are crowded to overflowing with both oats and corn.

We have also reached the sandy regions, so that the fall of rain has no terrors, the roads are excellent, and would be good for a liberal wetting. The roads for the rivers will not hold up, and the each army corps has its "batter" of a launching of its boats is

to occur for conversations.

NEAR JONESBORO, Ga., Dec. 3.—Pivoted upon Millen the army has been slowly round upon the eastern course, and is now moving in six columns upon parallel roads southward. Until yesterday it was impossible for the rebels to decide whether or not it was Gen. Sherman's intention to march upon Augusta. Kilpatrick had destroyed the bridge above Waynesboro, and falling back had again advanced, supported by the 14th Army Corps, under Gen. Davis. South of this column, moving eastward through Birdsville, was the 20th Corps, commanded by Gen. Slocum. Yerfster had, the 17th Corps, Gen. Blair in command, followed the railroad, destroying it as advanced. West and south of the Ogeechee, the 15th Corps, Gen. Osterhaus in immediate command, but under the eye of Gen. Howard, has moved in two columns.

THE MARCH TO OGECHEE.

NEAR JONESBORO, on the South Side of the Georgia Railroad, Nov. 29.—We have not heard from the army on the north side of the railroad since it left us at Sandersville; not from Kilpatrick until to-day, and then indirectly through a negro, who reports that the son of his master rode all the way from Louisville in great haste, reporting that Wheeler was fighting the Yankees, who were advancing on Augusta. General Sherman's second step in this campaign will have been equally successful with the first, if he is able to cross the Ogeechee to-morrow without opposition.

Davis and Kilpatrick's movement has been a blind in order to facilitate the passage over the Ogeechee of the main body of the army, which for two days past has been marching on parallel roads south of the railroad.

Thus far we have every reason to believe that the rebels are ignorant of our principal movement, and are marching with the fear that Augusta is our objective.

Kilpatrick is doing the same work which he accomplished with such high honor when covering our right flank in the early days of the campaign. His column now acts as a curtain upon the extreme left, through which the enemy may again attempt to penetrate. He has a yet greater aim in view. If he succeeds, his name will not only stand at the head of great cavalry Generals, but it will be uttered with the prayers and blessings of the wives and children of the prisoners whom he may liberate at Millen, which is the point he aims for, and where have been incarcerated many thousands of our brave comrades. Kilpatrick started on the same day that our army left Millidgeville, the 25th inst. I have not mentioned the fact before in this diary, for fear that it might, in the casuities of war, get into the hands of the rebels and interfere with the movement. Heaven prosper it, say I.

ON THE MARCH.

their liberty, and that they can go where they please; but if they earn their freedom they should have it—but that Mass. Lincoln had given it to them anyhow. They all seem to understand that the proclamation of freedom had made them free, and I have met but few instances where they did not say they expected the Yankees were coming down sometime or other, and more generally they are possessed with the idea that we are fighting for them, and that their freedom is the object of the war. This notion they got from hearing the talk of their masters.

"Stick in dat!" was the angry exclamation of one of the party of negroes to another, who was asking so many questions of the officer who had given them permission to join the column. "Stick in dat; it's all right; we're going along; we're free."

Another replied to the question, "Oh yes, Massa, de people hereabouts were heap frightened when dey heard you's coming; dey dusted out very sudden."

## DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

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being sufficient to burn the rails and the sleepers.

Another method is to burn the rails so much, that they may be heated and straightened. One is in a clasp which looks under which is inserted a long lever, and it is thus ripped from the sleeper.

SHERMAN'S MANEUVER.

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ON THE MARCH.

All day long the army has been moving through magnificent pine woods—the Savannahs of the South, as they are termed. I have never seen, and I can't conceive, a more picturesque sight, than the army winding along through these grand old woods. The pines rise, naked of branches, eighty and ninety feet, and are crowned with a tuft of pure green. The trees are wide apart, so that frequently two trains of wagons and troops in double column are marching abreast. In the distance may be seen a troop of horsemen, some General and his staff, turning about here and there, their gay uniforms and red and white flags contrasting harmoniously with the bright yellow grass underneath and the deep green above.

## RECCURRING INCIDENTS.

The most pathetic scenes occur upon our line of march daily and hourly. Thousands of negro women join the column, some carrying household trunks; others, and many of them there are, who bear the heavy burden of children in their arms, while older boys and girls plod by their sides. All these women and children are ordered back, heart-rending though it may be to refuse them liberty. They won't go. One begs that she may go to see her husband and children at Savannah. Long years ago she was forced from them and sold. Another has heard that her boy was in Macon, and is "done gone with grief gone" on four years.

REBEL LIES TO NEGROES.

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## Books, Bibles, Bents, &c.

**PIANOFORTE FOR SALE**—A splendid **McPhee** piano for very low price. **W. H. RAYNER**, **McPhee's Block**, **320 Main Street**, **Janesville**, **Sept. 23, 1864.**

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—A small farm, 100 acres east of the city, for purchase or rent at the hardware store formerly occupied by H. A. Smith.

**DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE**—A dwelling house, block from the Post office, on North Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good barns on the premises. Inquire of H. A. VOSBURG.

**FOR SALE**—10 acres of land in the city, for which I will sell \$1000. The land is described as the northwest quarter of section 20, town 1, north of range 12 east. It will be exchanged for property in this city. Apply to J. H. VANDERKAM, **Janesville**, **Wis.**

**WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED**—Wanted to buy 1,000, sixteen men to chop wood, who will follow this price within \$10 per cord in the country, and 15 cents within the city limits. Persons will not be required to pile it, as it will be drawn away from the pile.

**WANTED**—Property in or near this city, for which I will sell \$1000 acres of good timbered land three miles from the city. Apply to W. H. RAYNER.

**FOR SALE**—10 acres of land in the city, for which I will sell \$1000. The land is described as the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 20, town 1, north of range 12 east. It will be exchanged for property in this city. Apply to J. H. VANDERKAM, **Janesville**, **Wis.**

**ELDERDINE & PEASE**, **Attorneys and Counselors at Law**, **McPhee's Block**, **Janesville**, **Wis.**

**J. M. MAYER**, **Attorney and Counselor at Law**, **McPhee's Block**, **Janesville**, **Wis.**

**S. J. LORDE**, **Physician and Surgeon**, **Office in Court Street**, **Janesville**, **Wis.**

**J. A. PATERSON**, **Attorney at Law**, **and Justice of the Peace**, **Janesville**, **Wis.**

**NEW YORK CASH STORE**—Smith & Dooley, **Books and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods**, **McPhee's Block**, **Janesville**, **Wis.**

**3 840 ACRES OF LAND**—For sale, lying in the town of Center, **Mingolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth**, **Wis.**

**in Black County, Wisconsin**. To terms apply to J. J. R. Pease, **Janesville**, **Wis.**

**FOR SALE**—The following described property in the city of Janesville, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 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592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 750, 751, 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